Businces Notices.

THE FALL CAMPAGEN opens at GENIN'S with a dress HHE FALL CAMPAREN opens of the first performance of the function of American manufacture. Linkt, clastic, with a map of the functional terial and a sheps which can be been appreciated by contracting it with that of any Het produced this season. It is offered to the public as first-class model in the department of costume to which it belies as first-class model in the department of costume to which it belies. A first-class model as two old price, 44 Gastra, Fall Hat for 1804 and at two old price, 44 Gastra, No. 214 Streadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES-BIRD, No. 49 GENTLEMEN'S HATS of the fall styles will be amination and sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. The atmost searched to maintain for the merchandise of their cate chigh rank of superiority and relative cheapones there commended it to the approval and preference of traste.

Exp. No 49 Nasaust, near Maid

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 cadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and sublic to the Falt Farmons for Gentlemen's Hars and

SEWING MACHINES-TO CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, SEWING MACHUSES—TO CLOTHIERS, TALLORS, he.—Now is the thirm, during the dull season, and before the barry of the Fall business commences, to introduce the Sewing Machines. An investment of \$0.60 in a Sawing Machine will process owner dear profit than \$5.00 in wested in any other way. This can be clearly demonstrated. Having settled all suits against our machines, there is no shadow of claim sainest them. But all other machines do infinge our patents. The "Dorons Machines" —a cheap Yankee affair—infringe four of our patents, and the "Excelsion Machines" infring four of our patents, sud one invention for which we have applied for a patent. He who buys any of these piratical machines plied for a patent. He who buys any of these piratical machines will buy a suit at law. I. M. Singer & Co. No 323 Broadway.

Il buy a ruit at law I. M. Singer V.

Æolian, Grand and Square Pianos, from Hatler,

Æolian, Grand other celebrated makers, in every variety of strice

Avis & Co., and other celebrated makers, in every variety of strice DAVIS & Co., and other celebrated makers, in every variety of style of superior tone, for sale at the lowest rates. Second hand Planos at 400, 490, 490, 410, 4150. Model Mandbooks and Reno Oscars, of extra fitish and superior tone, at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Weekly and monthly payments taken for a portion of the amount. Branch & Gordon No. 207 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELOBEONS and MUSIC.-HORACE WA-TIANUP, MELOBEONS and MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS's Piakes celebrat of fir their great power, brilliancy and sweetness of tone and elasticity of tone, it. Totaleart's Costant's Costan

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE !- English Medallion, Velvet, Tapestiv Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at a wood-rul saari-fice. N. B. 50 tee yards beautiful larrain Carpets at 26, 3, 4, 5 ger yard. An enormous stock of Oil-Cloths at one half their usua prices. Huam Andreads No 90 Bowery. PORTABLE DRESSING CASES of an entirely new and compact form, furnished with articles the size of which do not ce-tract from their usefulness, formit g an elegant and complete append-age to the TOLLET, and also peculiarly sainted to the wait of the fravelleg public. Stunders, No. 7 Aster House, and No. 367

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS AT RE DUCED PRICES - RELTY & FERGUSON, Non-25th Broadway, Rendess. have, of their own manufacture and isportation, stock of Window Shades, Lace and Maxim Curtains Co Damasks, &c., which they are now offering at extremely low BANK OF CARTHAGE, AND DROVERS' BANK OF

reduced prices—No. 579 Broadway.—Peterson & Humshary will now sell off their entire stock of Carpets, &c., at the lowest prices: Rich Velvet, 10 2144; rich Papesty, 2 222; rich Broadway, 2 222; rich three-ply, 2 221; rich pressed, 3 21; rich three-ply, 2 221; rich pressed, 3 21; rich three-ply, 2 221; rich pressed, 3 21; rich havy Superine, 5, 27; Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of chesp tugests at 3 per yard. Oil Cloths, Russ. Matthag, Mats, &c., equally low. No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st. GREAT BABGAINS.—Carpets at cost; purchased at

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT .- \$15 only, for a Country Residence, or Village Homestead in a piesaut and healthy location on the Long Island Residend. 100 Farms and 500 Building Lota, 100 feet square, equal to four city lots, will be divided among 6.00 and better the company of August 31, 1854. Each subscriber only for \$15, payable in installments, will receive a warranted died for a farm of from two to 8 acres or four Building Lota 25/100 feet. Only a few shares left. Apply to Chax Wood, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphilits can be had gratis.

FANCY CUTLERY .- The subscriber's assortment embraces every style of Pen Pocket and Sporting Knife, with a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted; also Schools, Nail Files, &c. No. 7 Aster House and No. 331 Boundaray.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGU Pills.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, containing so salt of calcinel, aresule, or quinine. Hefore acting the confidence of the public, and without maxing any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the

the confidence of the justice, and winder manual say and a state in a conditing, the inventor of this mention asks sitemion to the following

the Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M.D., late Member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D' Newell, M.D., an enumently successful surgion and physician of New-Hrunewick, N. J.

"Having extensively used "Derniller's ANT-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE FILLS." in our practice we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Arne, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no sait of arsule or quinie, the former of which sometimes operated so deleteriously as an accumulative pulson, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy that onght to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethem we deem it proper to say that we have been made accurately a scientific preparation. Mercover, as they all are respected by an accumulative pulson, we can wouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profusion, and believe they will care after all natual remedies have failed. "We a A Newell, M.D."

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an envisible degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepented extended the confidence of the United States with our truthulances and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reversect throughout the Union, the Hon. Theodore Freding hayen, Ll. D:

myses, LL.D:

NOTE FROM THE HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Dra Newell

NOTE FECH THE HON THEODORY FRELINGHUYER.

"From the professional character and requisition of Drs. Newen, showersmend, and the esterm in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Beshler, are held in this State. I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

"New-Brunswick. N. J., Jan. N. 1854"

"New-Brunswick. N. J., Jan. N. 1854"

Sold by Bovin & Park, No. 149 Chamberses; Clickenner & Co., No. 81 Barchayet; STERRINS, MONGAN & BUTLER, NO. 48 Cliffest; T. & G. ACKENNAN & MARTIE, No. 58 Courtlender, N. Work; and by Gillert, Wirez & Co., No. 177 North 3d. st., Philadelphia, Wholesale, Agentis; and at reited by Bing corner Browdray and John-st., Coomer, Sondway, Corner Browdray and Grand-st; SMEDIEN, corner Browery and Grand-st; SMEDIEN, corner Browery and Grand-st; Courtle, No. 132 West Broadway; Britan, No. 179 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. HAYER, No. 128 Faithent, Broadway; Broadw DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS .- " We are

enabled to speak knowingly of the virtues of this great restorative. at the German Medicine Store, is the original and only proprietor of this great medicine."

[American Farmer, For sale in New York by A. B. & D. Sanns, No. 106 Falton-st. C. H. Rixo, No. 126 Broedwhy; HAVILADD, HARRAL & RISLEY NO. 38 Warrenest; Boyo & Paul, No. 149 [hambor-st.; C. V. CLICK ENER & Co., No. 51 Barchay-st.; OLCOTT, McKissov & Ronsins, No. 127 Medicine of medicine everywhere.

127 Medicine of medicine everywhere.

THE HAPPY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF DR. M'-THE HAPPY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF DR. M.LANE'S CREREATED LYER FILLS are daily forcing themselves
before the public. Our civisens will speak out. Read the following:
This is to certify that I was frombled with Liver Complicator at
worshis, and being advised by a friend to use. Dr. M.LANE'S Celebried Liver Fills.; I go I was horses, and by the time I had faished
taking them the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore
cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with Liver Complaint, or theerfully recommend them to at an even a stage of the stage of the classes arising from excess of bile.

Mrs. Carnes, No. 5 Cunton-et., New York.

P. S.—The above velable preparation, slap Dr. M'Lake's Cellebrated Vermiffuce, can new be had at all respectable Drug Stores

in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to sak for, and take none but
Dr. N.LANE's Lives Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE .- Fever and Ague is

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE

by CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay st.

NO PAY—If DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT
does not immediately cure Cholera, Dysociery, Colic, and Spasme,
ffused when first taken. Thousands have certified to its woodstriu,
oursalive properties. It is warranted perfectly harmless to take internally, Sold by the Bruggists throughout the United States.
Depth No 60 Courtination: Trice 25 and 56 cents. HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S celebrated

Harn Dyn is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Solid wholesale and retail or applied in also private rooms at W. A. BATCHELON'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Pactory, No. 88 Second-CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, -This magnificent compound is beyond contingency the eafest and most reliable Dye in existence, never failing to impart to the bair uniformity of color, neurlabment and clasticity, besides being the enciest washed of the skin. Sold and applied at Caistancko's, No. 6 Autor House.

Mesors Carotti & Rockwell, No 1 North Broadway, Yokkess, till supply our friends in that Village with Tax Trinoxe. GEORGE E. La Fave, No. 26; Westminster et., is our Agent in Provinces for the sale of The TRIBUNE. MELLER & Co. are our Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE In

SAMUEL B. NICHOLS is our agent for the sale of THE TRIBURE in H. B. PEARSON will supply our friends in CLEVELAND with THE

WM. PATTON is our agent for the sale of THE TERRUNE At WATER-PRY. C. W. PAIGE, No. 67 Randolph-st., CHICAGO has THE TRIBUNE or cale, and will serve our friends in that city. L. D. Gameeth is our Agent for the sale of The Tribuve is

Mr. W. H. WATERS will supply our friends in LITTLE FALLS with

with THE TRIBURE.

V. R. PALMERIE authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBURE in the cities of PHILADELPHIA and BOSYON,
Our friends in Rock Island, Ill., and Devenport, can obtain THE
TRIBURE OF H. A. PORYER & BRO., in Block Island. The Hedson Republican suggests the name of the Hon.

JOHN STANTON GOVED OF Columbia Co. for State Prison Inspector. Mr. Gould has served in the Legislature and in our last Constitutional Convention with eminent ability. We know no man who would make a better Inspector of

Won't Go .- The Detroit Inquirer says that President Pierce has received an invitation to attend the National Hen Convention, but has sent an indignant refusal-he having no opinion of hom since that egg business.

The Liquon Law in Maine - The Bangor Whig and Convict of the 26th records several liquor solutres and convictions for violations of the Prohibitory Liquor

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a gurrantee of his good faith.

guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
To Our Frience.—Subscribers, in sending as remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Fred Office and Natic.

Subscription withing to have the direction of The Tribunk changed, must state the old address as well as the new.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has now a circulation of 115.000 THE VERKLY INDICATE THE HOLD AS A CONTRIBUTION OF INS. COOPIES, AND IS UNDOUBLED BY THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

ach losertion.

THE SENT-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per
line, each insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribane of this work

The steamships Washington, from Havre via Southampton, Aug. 16, for this port, and the Nisgara, from Liverpool Aug. 19, for Boston via Halifax, are now fully due. Should the Nisgara be heard from by telegraph before the arrival of the Washington, her news will be one week later than that received by the Asia.

A terrible socident occurred yesterday on the Central Railroad at Canastota, seven miles this side of Syracuse, by which two ladies were instantly killed It appears the ladies were just descending from the mail train going west, which was waiting for the express train to pass, and unfortunately they got out of the wrong side of the car and were caught by the passing express train and literally tern asunder, their limbs being rent from their body. Their names could

rible conflegration which occurred at Milwaukee on Thursday last, destroying property to the value of \$500,000. The whole block bounded by East Water, Huren, Main and Michigan-sts, is a mass of ruins, and several buildings in adjoining blocks are also destroyed. Among those burned down are the United States Hotel, the Tremont House, the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, and The Wisconsin newspaper office.

By reference to the telegraphic dispatch from Buffalo, it will be seen that the Administration have been badly floored at that place, and that four Auti-Nebrasks delegates have been chosen to the Soft-Shell State Convention to be held at Syracuse. The Queen "City of the Lakes" still stands upon the Buffalo

briel, was convicted at Charlestown, Mass., yesterday, for disturbing the public peace, and fined \$28 and costs of the Court.

The notorious John S. Orr, alias the Angel Ga-

Sixty-seven emigrants, including several women and children, left Boston yesterday for Kansas.

DOMINICA.

We have advices to-day of the arrival of Gen. Cazneau of Texas at the City of St. Domingo on the 17th ult. Gen. C. appears there as U. S. Commissioner, charged with the duty of negotiating a Treaty of amity and commerce with the Dominican Republic. which Treaty shall secure to our Government a port on the Bay of Samana, which will serve as a naval station in the West Indies. Behind this is doubtless concealed that darling project of the Slavery Propagands, the gradual conversion of Dominica into an outlying appendage of our Union, and a base of operations against the negro Empire of Hayti occupying the parrower but more fertile and populous pertion of the same island. Let our slave-breeding politicians once gain a firm footing on that island, and they will soon pick a quarrel with the Haytiens and wage war against them for the conquest and annexation of their country, to be fellowed by the conversion of its black inhabitants into slaves. We advise each to keep an eye on these Dominican and Haytien maneuvers, and note how they will gradually lead to the gravest events. If they do not, the wire-workers will be sadly disappointed.

OUT OF DEBT OUT OF DANGER.

a sharp correspondence on Central American Af-"fairs." and that while on the one hand Lord Clarendon reasserts most extreme British pretensions in that quarter, on the other, Mr. Buchanan maintains the position of the United States, as defined by the Claytop and Bulwer Treaty, to be immovable, and that the British Protectorate over the Colonies and settlements under it, must be abandoned. These are brave words, but they may, and probably will be met by words equally brave from the British Secretary, and we may then find ourselves placed in a position to fight, or to back out. Should such a state of things arise, we bazard little in saying that the Administration would adopt the latter course, precisely as was the case with Mr. Polk, after having proclaimed to the world that he would stand by 540 40 at the hazard of a war.

saying to the British Government: Let our fishermen alone, or we will repeal the act of 1845, and compel the Provinces to come into the Union thereby settling at once and forever the pavigation, bay, and reciprocity questions, -the Government permitted them year after year to be plundered-by the way, apparently, of furnishing an excuse for making a treaty whose effect should be that of abating the desire on

the part of the Canadians for annexation. It was in Mr. Fillmore's power to have settled the fishery question, and he probably would have done so, had he not been to anxious to conciliate southern support that was not, as he knew, to be obtained by any measures looking to an enlargement of the Union in the direction of the north, and of freedom. It was in Mr. Pierce's power so to have settled it, but the Canadians were known to be favorable to free iom and greatly Anti-Nebrasks in their tendencies, and a treaty has therefore been made for keeping them out of the

The fifty-four forty question established clearly that the Pro-Slavery democracy would rather back out than fight an equal, however willing it might be to bully an inferior, as was done with Mexico. The Reciprocity Treaty has as clearly established that, however ready we are to demolish Greytown and ruin its peaceful occupants, nothing but builying on the part of England is required for carrying its points, and the probability, therefore, is that she will insist on continuing her protectorate, in which case Messrs. Pierce, Marcy & Co. will find themselves forced to make their election between war on one hand, or peace on terms to be dictated by England on the other.

In this state of things it may be not amiss to inquire how we are prepared for war, because that inquiry will necessarily be forced upon the Administration, and will greatly influence its action in the premises. If satisfied that the condition in which we stand is one that will admit of going to war, in case that choice be forced upon us, Mr. Pierce may perhaps maintain a bold and manly attitude, although such an attitude in the pree-

ence of a powerful opponent is as little to be expected from the man who burnt Greytown as would be real courage in the man whe kicked his master's dog in revenge for the blow received from his master. If, however, such an inquiry should result in showing that we dare not go to war-that a war would be attended with bankruptcy to individuals and the State -then may we rest assured that however high the tope now assumed, the Administration will speak out of its difficulties, precisely as was done by Mr. Polk, and precisely as it has now done in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty. That such will be the result of the discussion now going on we fully believe, for Pro-Slavery government has now brought the country into a state of weakness that absolutely forbids the idea of making war for any purpose whatsoever-unless indeed the Administration could find another Greytown to be destroyed. Beyond that it is capable of nothing.

We are now exporting gold as fast as it comes in. and nothing but the fact that we can still sell some few bonds prevents the demand for export far exceeding the supply. Will the export continue ! In reply we beg to refer our readers to the following extract from The Journal of Commerce-that journal which has steadily taught that no danger was to be apprehensed from the enormous importations by which we have been flooded, and for many of which we have paid double price because the tariff of 1846, in the period from 1848, to 1851, so effectually destroyed our own manufacturers:

"The imports of foreign goods for the week have been enormously large, and much exceeding the imports for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals now are mostly lots sent out to be sold on forsign account; and, as we learn by recent letters from France that prices are as low there as here, the receipts are likely to continue

It is clear from this that the goods are to come in and the gold is to flow out. Next, money is to become dearer, and the manufacturers among ourselves are to be ruined over again, by the combined operation of high interest on the one hand and low prices for their Elsewhere will be found full particulars of the ter- products on the other. The more manufacturers are ruined. the greater must be the necessity for depending on foreign markets for cloth and iron, and for remitting gold, and the greater will be the tendency toward a further advance in the price of money. All this will greatly benefit the money lenders, but its necessary consequence will be the ruin of those encased in trade-and that such is its tendency is shown in the various failures that have recently taken place. and in the doubt and uncertainty by which the men in trade are new surrounded. To add to their difficulties, we are now to import food. having agreed to grant a large bounty on the productions of Canadawheat, rve, oats, and other vegetable products, to be seld in our markets for gold to go to England, there to be exchanged for English cloth and English iron.

There is every prospect of a severe crisis, and The London Times is now preparing its readers for the consequences of the tariff of 1846, by paragraphs of which the following is a specimen:

"The recent developments at New-York show the col-larse inevitable! American enterprise the moment their supply of European capital is but cheeked, and there will be no difficulty in estimating what the end would have been if they could have gone on for a few years longer fleeding us with bonds, the payment even of the interest of which depended upon our granting additional sums upon

The tariff of 1846 closed the mills and furnaces of the country, and our whole product of cloth and of iron at this moment but little exceeds what it was eight years since, although our population has incrossed almost if not quite one-third. As a consequence we have been obliged to "flood" the European market with bonds, until at length, our English masters inform us that if they continue much longer to take them it is doubtful if we shall be able to pay the

The markets of Europe are flooded with bonds given in payment for iron that has cost the consumer one half more than he would have paid for it had not the Pro-Slavery policy " crushed out" the manufacturers of it. But for that policy, we should now be making fifty per cent, more iron than we now consume, and our road makers would be supplied with better iron at fifty dollars than they now can buy at seventyfive. They, too, however, have now to suffer, Throughout the country our eyes are everywhere greated with the spectacle of roads half finished and weiting for the next neward movement of the waters. precisely as was the case in 1842, at the close of the last British Free Trade movement.

In this state of things it is that our Government un. dertakes to assert the existence of rights in Central merica, to be maintained, if necessary, at the hazard of war! The markets of Europe are flooded with bonds, and at the first appearance of anything approaching to war, our markets would be flooded with hem-and the consequence would be a paralysis that would effectually annihilate the revenue, and that at a time when the sham democracy has carried up the appropriations of a single session from the twelve millms at which they stood a quarter of a century ago, to the enormous amount of sixty-nine millions! The idea of making war under such circumstances is an absurdity. The people of England, represented in the Cabinet by Lord Clarenden, have it in their power to dictate our policy in Central America as effectually as they have recently done in the Reciprocity treaty. And however loud the words of Mr. Buchango, we may rest assured that he will back out if offered the choice

his own actions. He is at the mercy of his creditors and we should not only be independent of the world for cloth and iron, but we should be producing them so chesply as to be able to supply the world with both to a large amount; and we should be so strong that we could say to Britain: Thus far shall you go and no further. As it is we are in debt and in great danger, and if we do not find ourselves forced to take the law from Lord Clarendon it will be because of his failure properly to appreciate the weakness of our

AN EXECUTIVE AVOWAL.

The Washington Star declares that the Executive has decided to assume the entire responsibility of the destruction of Greytown by Capt. Hollins, and will accordingly stand between that officer and all the legal or other proceedings that may be attempted against him by those whose property was consumed or demaged in that memorable victory. We presume this declaration may be relied on, and that those ournals which have blamed the act, and at the same time attempted to deny that Gen. Pierce and Mr. Marcy ordered it and intended to have it performed. will benceforth have to resign even that small consolation, and either entirely condema er entirely justify the bombardment and burning of the town. The same s the case with the various orators now stumping the Western States on behalf of the Douglas-Pierce party. with a view to the election just at band; most, if not all of these gertlemen have strenuously contended that the Administration was guiltless in this business, but that ground they can maintain no longer. But inconvenient as the avowal is to others, to Messra. Pierce and Marcy it is rather creditable than otherwise, and must excite in the beholders a certain sort of admiration. So a detected house-breaker or highway man who boldly acknowledges his deed, is spontaneously esteemed a more decent and manly villain than one who sneaks, and lies, and strives to evade the inevitable certainty of his guilt.

It is then admitted before the American people and

the world that President Pierce and his constitutional adviser are alone responsibile for this event, and that it was upon their judgment, by their order and under their responsibility that San Juan was burned. It is not necessary to say that the affair must be thoroughly investigated at the next session of Congress,-when no such parliamentary tricks as availed at the last session will be affewed to put it off,-and that it will there be handled with the same impartial and truly American spirit which has marked the discussions of the press upon the subject. We venture to add that the defenders of the Executive will be as few there as they have been in the pressa corporal's guard as small as any that ever followed the lead of the late Capt. Tyler. That this must be the case will, we think, clearly be seen from a brief statement of the reasons for which the Administration destroyed that defenseless commercial town. These reasons, as exhibited in the official documents issued by the Executive itself, are the following:

1. The throwing of a bottle at Mr. S. Borland' head, and the assembling of a crowd around his lodgings, because he had protected a murderer from arrest 11. The refusal of the town to pay \$16,000 for a boat load of flour and corn-meal alleged, but never proved, to have been landed on its shore by a man who had stolen it from the Transit Company.

III. The refu-al of the same town to pay \$3,000 for two board shanties, removed under ejectment process, alleged to belong to the Transit Company, but really belonging to Capt. McCerren.

This is the whole story, divested of the verbiage in which Mr. Marcy and his friends would fain have it enveloped. These are the sole grounds of complaint divulged in the executive documents, and we defy all the advocates of the bombardment to produce any others. They may tell us that the people of San Juan were a piratical people, made up of Jamaica negroes, or as Borland has it, "the off scum of hell;" that they had been guilty of a long course of outrages upon American citizens, and that they deserved chastisement as much as did the Malays of Quallah Battoo. No fact appears to substantiate one of these general charges: indeed, there is no fact in the whole affair, nor any distinct pretense of any, beyond the three we have above enumerated. That is the entire case of the Executive, and on it General Pierce and his condjutors must be judged.

What effect this open avowal of Executive responsi bility will have on the lawsuit commenced against Commander Hollins by Mr. Durand of this City, reains to be seen. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that Hollins did nothing more than execute his orders, he will, probably, be discharged; but if, on the other hand, it shall seem on the trial that his orders did not authorize the burning of the town, why then he will be held in damages like any private incendiary. We suppose that the present yowals of General Pierce and Mr. Marcy as to what they meant when they sent him forth, will not be received in evidence, and that the case must turn on the words of the orders he had in his pocket at the time. Our own view as to the scope of those orders we have already stated, but the Court may take a different one. At any rate, the case promises to be one of unusual interest, though whatever its result it is by no means so important as the trial of the same question before the court of public opinion. From that court a pretty decided verdict may be expected at the approaching elections.

EFFECT OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Of this measure, The Louisville Journal says: "The measure was unnecessary to give strength to the rights of the South. That is to say, the right of a Southern man to migrate to a territory unorganized was just as ample before the passage of this law as it is ow or ever was. The right is founded on the law of nature, modified by the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States recognizes Slavery and property in slaves: without wes. The right is founded on the law of matric, instances by the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States recognizes Slavery and property in slaves; without such a recognition, it would not have been adopted, and could not now be sustained. It also recognizes the territory belonging to the United States as the common property of all the people of the States. The right of emigration is also recognized and provided for, but there is no power given to Congress to legislate in reference to the property of individuals; this power was wisely withheld from Congress and left with the people of the States and Territories. Congress has no authority to say what property amm moving into a Territory shall or shall not own and carry with him. Any act of Congress legislating on this subject must be unconstitutional, because the power is not conferred on Congress hy express words, neither is it necessary to carry into effect any power which is expressly given. Congress has no right or power to legislate property either into or out of existence, and the Constitution having recognized slaves as property. Congress has no right to legislates so as to restrain its use, even though the act be eignified by the appellation of a compromise.

—We beg The Journal to consider that its assertion

-We beg The Journal to consider that its assertion that "the Constitution recognizes Slavery and property in slaves" stands opposed to the recorded testimony of JAMES MADISON; and though the editor's ipse dixit might on most points outweigh that testimony, yet, considering that Mr. Madison was a eading member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and took notes of all its proceedings, we submit that the latter is on this point entitled to pre-

The Journal is unfortunate also in flying in the face of a long series of uniform decisions by Southern Judges that Slavery is a creature of positive law, and can legally exist only where such express law has sanctioned it. True, we know that, in point of fact, Slavery is always first established by usurpation and afterward sanctioned by law; but we can find nothing in the Constitution which supports The Journal's assumption. That document declares that it was framed

fined and protected by the Common Law.

Now "the measure" of Douglas & Co. has not planted Slavery in Kansas, for it was there (in defiance of law) already. It has simply abolished a provision of law which rendered, so long as it existed the legalization of Slavery there impossible. While the Missouri Restriction was upheld, every act of slaveholding was prime facie a usurpation and outrage ferbidden by the laws of the land; now we are left to infer such usurpation from the fundamental principles of Liberty and Justice. Nay: the naked repeal of the Missouri Restriction raises a presumption that schaft that Restriction contemplated is now abandoned-that Slavery is now at liberty to rush into the Territories. The repeal is what the lawyers term a "negative pregnant;" it is insignificant and inconsequent if Slavery is intended to be still excluded from Kansas and Nebraska. We do not admit that Slavery is now legal in Kansas any more than it was last year; but we could only justify the repeal aforesaid by assuming that Slavery there was wrongfully interdicted and s now rightfully admitted.

mitted to hold slaves therein; and the U. S. District

Judge for Iowa Territory, who decided that a slavebolder who took his chattel to that Territory and wanted to take him away sgain, could not be allowed to do it, because the Missouri Restriction procluded Slavery in that Territory, understood their own business quite as well as The Journal does. Is not this probable!

The Nebraska Palladium devotes a column to our recent statement that its founders in their prospectus, while mying a great deal about "republican principles" and the "great Democratic party of the United States," had totally failed to furnish any clear declaration of their policy on the Slavery question. The Palladium now elaborately argues that from the principles it avowed we should have known it would be opposed to Slavery, since no one can advocate republicanism, education and Christianity and not be an antagonist of that institution. We reply that this may be perfectly true in an abstract sense, but that practically it is false, for there are plenty of quasi republicans, educators and Christians who are zealous supporters and patrens of slave-driving, as, for instance, Judge Douglas, Gen. Pierce, and a hund red others of the prominent members of the "great Democratic party of the United States." journal which professes to belong to that party and yet refrains from saying a word on the Slavery question is of course on the side of the negro-drivers. We are glad, however, to bear from The Palladium that it is hostile to the peculiar institution, and trust that we shall next hear of an equal hostility on its part toward the "great Democratic party of the United "States." No one can honestly hate Slavery and re- He goes on a visit to Cape May. main a day in fellowship with the sham Democracy of Pierce and Douglas.

The Evening Post denies that it has ever questioned the right of an author to a preperty in his works as such, but insists that it has ever maintained it. Of course, we stand corrected until we find time to run through a file of The Post while it was edited in good part by William Leggett. Cannot some friend who remembers the articles to which we allude help us to pertinent citations? If William Leggett did not write editorials denying to authors any rightful property in or control over the republication of their works, then indeed are we grievously mistaken. It is possible that they appeared in The Plaindealer or elsewhere than in The Post; and it is also possible that the present conductors of The Post may be mistaken. But we admit their right to be deemed correct in the premises unless we can produce the documents.

The Post also denies that Edward Livingston wrote the Amous Proclamation against the South Carolina Nulliners issued in 1832-3 by Gen. Jackson, insisting that Jackson originally wrote it and Livingston merely edited it. We will not dispute with The Post on this point, and that paper should be willing to concede that the general understanding accords with our statement. Whoever compares that Proclamation with Gen. Jackson's acknowledged writings must realize that Livingston's editing was very thorough and successful.

The Louisville Journal thus remarks: The Louisville Journal thus remarks:

"There is a class of newspapers at the North, of which
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE stands foremost, whose vocation appears to be to pour out denunciation upon the
South. In their eyes, no good can come out of that section of the Union. Judging from their talk, one would
think that the States in which Slavery has existence are
settled exclusively by bad men, whose most strenuous endeavors are continually directed toward crushing the people of the North."

ple of the North. The Journal was never more mistaken. We believe there is a great deal of good, including many good men, at the South; how else should we have voted repeatedly for Southern candidates for President and Vice-President? Fugitive slaves generally "come out of that "section of the Union;" and same of them are very good people. Nor do we believe the whites they leave behind in their flight wholly ' bad men;" we know some of them to be good. But we do feel that the better portion of the Southern people are too timid, complacent and prone to equivocation or acquiescence, with regard to the plots successively concocted at the South to encroach upon the rights and outrage the convictions of the North by involving the Union in their projects of Slavery Extension and International aggression. We are sure the better portion of the Southern people at heart condemn these schemes and their projectors; but they suffer them-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

BLOOMINGTON, El., Thursday, Aug. 24, 1854. Sin: There is a question here mooted among politicians, thich I presume you can settle. Will you do so in The

selves to be awed into silence and tacit acquiescence

by the mad-dog cry of Abolition. Will not The

Journal help us awaken them to a sense of their

THIBUSE!

Is there any law in Kansas and Nebraska by which slaves can be held! Does the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by Congress affect the recovery of slaves escaping from their masters, resident in those Territories!

Our correspondent is mistaken in his fundamental assumption. He says we "can decide" whether there

is any law authorizing men to hold slaves in Kansas or Nebraska-which is the reverse of truth. If the question were left to our decision, we should say there is no such law-and that we do maintain in all our discussions of the subject. But the authoritative decision in the premises is to be pronounced by the Fed-Court. Now the slaveholders adirm that there is law for holding slaves in those Territories-that the Federal Constitution recognizes and controls slaves as property-and that no man can be deprived of his property happen to have a majority of the Kansas Judges and a like majority on the Supreme Bench: how these will decide the question raised above, we do not know We know well how they did decide a similar case crising in Iowa Territory under the Missouri Restricticn-and that decision was in favor of Freedom. How they will decide in cases arising since that Restriction was abolished, remains to be seen.

Gov. Wise .- "John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas," insists that we are wrong in charactering Mr. Wise as John Tyler's chief adviser while President-assigning that 'bad eminence' to Messrs. Gilmer and Upshur, who were members of Tyler's Cabinet, and both killed by the explosion of Com. Stockton's big gun. He further says that Col. Polk did not recall Mr. Wise, but waited for the latter to ask (in 1847 ; to be superseded. These are the only material points made in John's letter, which a press of matter precludes our publishing.

CITY DELEGATION TO THE SOFT-SHELL STATE CONVEY. TICS .- Amang the Delegates to the Soft-Shell State Convention we notice the names of Thomas Byrnes, William Miner, (two Customs officials) John E. Develin, George H. Purser, Capt. Rynders, (Deputy U. S. Sarveyor,) Co Daniel E. Delavan, (U. S. Naval Storekoeper,) Jacob Windmuller, M. H. Underhill, (of the Customs) John Petrit, in ramesake of the Nebraska Senator from Indiana. Nicholas Songrist, Gilbert C. Deane, Postmarer Fowler Thomas Dunlap, "Bill" McConkey, John Cochrane, U. S. Surveyor, and Lorenzo B. Shepard, Chairman of that queer institution, (which has taken the politics of the whele country under its charge.) "the Democratic Repub-Been General Committee," a heterogenous compound of Paraburners and Soft-Shells, Old Fogies and Young Americas, office-holders and office scekers, with a good sprinkling of gentlemen of the "fancy" and shoulderstrikers. The Nebrasksites are largely in the ascendancy. and in several of the Wards the tickets were headed with uch catchwords as the following: " Democratic Nebras-'ka Ticket," " Pierce, Seymour and Nebraska," " Pierce, Marcy and Soymour, "Nebruska and the Administra-

tion," "The Right of the People to Govern themselve Cuba and the Administration," "Nebraska," "No Re Liquor Law."

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

THE GREYTOWN SPECULATION. Special Dispatch to The N V. Tribane. Washington, Tuesday, August 29, 1854

I,am informed from the best authority that when I. Borland was at San Juan de Nicaragua, he went in ea pany with Mr. Fabens, the United States Company Agent at that place, to visit old Capt Shephers, the per son holding the repudiated grant of the entire Masque coast, which Great Britain has two or three times refer to recognize. In the course of that visit the Uanto recognize. In the course and Minister-Plenipotentiary States Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to Centra America, proposed to Shepherd to put through his claim on share In other words, if Shepherd wall give him one-eigh 1 of the right to the Territory, he (84. land) would undertake to have the grant confirmed, Shepherd put in possession. This the old man declar doing, on the ground that he had already sold out to Ma. J. L. White and others, who, as I learn, have found a company, in which Senator Cooper, Caleb Cushing, 1, W. Forney, Sidney G. Webster, and other eminent san ulators are stockholders.

I am essured that Mr. Secretary Marcy has replied a Mr. Marceleta's note, concerning the destruction of Sunan, in a letter whose ill-mannered and insulting because even his previous achievements in the line of bearish and ungentlemanly behavior.

The President did not leave Washington until to-der. Secretary Marcy is preparing important State paper a Berkeley Springs, and will remain there until the close of

the present week. At a special election in the First Ward, in this city, and Anti-Know-Nothing candidate was elected by 7 majority.

MAINE POLITICS. PORTLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1854.

Three conventions were held here to-day, representing three phases of politics in this, Camberland Country namely: Whigs, Free Soil and Morrill Democrats, The result was a fusion, and the different convention agreed upon one ticket for County Officers and State Sm

The candidates for Senstors are William Willis of Po land, Henry H. Boody of Brunswick, Aaron Quimby Westbrook, Nathaniel Pease of Bridgeton.
It was reported a Knew Nothing Convention was

held, but no nominations have yet transpired. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT BUFFALO-AN ANTI-NEBRASKA DELEGATION ELECTED TO

SYRACUSE. Regrato, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1854. A Democratic Convention was held here to-day to des four Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

A good deal of excitement occurred, growing out of a double set of Delegates from the Post-Office and Casten. House attempting to force their candidates upon the Convention. They were, bowever, defeated, the issue being on the attempt to elect Nebraska Delegates. Benjamin Welch, Jr., Editor of The Republic and

strong Anti-Nebraska man, received fifteen out of eighten votes. P. Dorsheimer defeated a Post-Office candidae, and E. A. Maynard and John Hubbell are elected. are opposed to the Nebraska bill.

It is considered a withering rebake for the attempt to Nebraskaize this Anti-Nebraska city.

The Delegates were instructed to vote for Saymour

The Steamer Alabama which left this port at 4 o'clock this morning, bound up, sprung a leak when about tree miles out, and immediately sunk. Fostunately she grounded on a bar where the water was not more than 20 feet deep, and sank only to her upper deck. The crew were taken off by the steam-tug Hamilton Morton. There was deep water on both sides of the spot where the Alabora

went down. She is not insured. The weather here continues dry and the sun powerful, with a light westerly breeze. We have had no rain since Friday, when the heavy shower that fell reached as for

west as Cleveland. The drouth continues in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago,

FULL DETAILS OF THE LOUISVILLE TORNADO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1854. The Louisville papers of this marning contain farther details of the effects of the tornado of Sunday. The city yesterday presented a solemn spectacle. Business was it great degree suspended, and the bells tolled for several

ours in the middle of the day.

The First Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services of most of the deceased were held, was densely crowded. The bodies of the dead were placed upon platform under the tower, and the exercises were com menced by several clergymen. The spacious yard was

At the opening of the exercises the Rev. Dr. Morrison who officiated at the ill-fated church, remarked that on the Sabbath so disastrous to I fe, he was requested to preach, but it was not generally known that there would be divine service, bence the small number that were assembled Upon the next Sunday it was expected that the paster recently invited would be installed. There were not more than eighty-five persons in the house at any time on Sun day. During the sermon, which had been commenced at a later period than usual, a storm came u >, and the main door of the basement room, where the meeting was being held, was blown open. An elder of the church immed ately arose and closed it. Again the door was blown oper and again closed. A third time the violence of the win blew the door open, not withstanding the elder was press

ing it at the time. Instantly the whole house was filled with particles of sand, and the speaker had his eyes filled with fine dust This caused some disturbance in the assembly, and most of the persons present arose to heir feet-some jumpin out of the windows near where they were sitting

Mr. Morrison said he had not time to recover from the effects of the custs of wind that struck him with parties lar fury before he heard a cracking sound overhead, and in a moment of time after the tempost blew open the door with such violence, filling the room with sand, the whole walls had fallen in. Immediately about the pulpit is which he was standing the plastering was not broken. so

to his right several old ladies and others escaped unbart. He expressed himself as being greatly shocked at the suddenness of the calamity, and when he fairly recovered from the ascending dust, &c., a most terr ready dead, the head of another man, greatly man 4, just appearing among the rubbish; a lady clasping h child in the agonies of death; and a young fady with her body bent across one of the seats, and her face most horribly distorted. From different parts of the building be could hear the groans of the dying and the stifled scream of the crushed. Of the injured, only one, Mrs. Marrell, has yet expired. Miss Daff is in a very precarious condition. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Wm. Marshall, is not es pected to recover. The other injured parties are in a fair

way for recovery.

Capt. Greenlow, of the steamor Memphis, which boat

was badly damaged, thus describes the tornado: He was on the forecastle of his boat, when the art blast of the hurricane struck her. He saw the block of houses of Mr. Beatty crumble to the ground, and before he could utter a warning cry to those around, the storm was upon him. He clasped his arms around a stancheon to sustain himself. In an instant he heard a rustling sound over his head, and a noise that was like the crack of an immense wagon whip and saw the greater portion of his cabin roof, sailing over his head, and alighting in the river 50 to 75 yards shead of him. A moment after, the ponderous bull of the boat received a tremendous blow, it were, and was whisked from its moorings over to reef of rocks in about the space of time required to draw

BAILROAD ACCIDENTS-POCKET PICKING.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1854.

The Ohie and Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train of Saturday night, at Mansfield, was thrown off the track by an iron rail placed across it. The engineer, foreman and

ne brakeman were seriously injured.
On the same road, and on the same night, another passenger train near alliance was thrown off the track by logs hich were placed on it. The engine was badly broken,

but fortunately no person was hurt. Last night, on the Cleveland and Toledo Road, the

between war on one hand, or a total shandonment of in order to "establish Justice" "and secure the bleseral Courts-the U. S. Territorial Courts, in the first The British Government has just succeeded in the Monroe doctrine on the other "sings of Liberty;" but we can find no word in it ki-king us into the Reciprocity Treaty, by which we instance; then the Circuit; finally by the Supreme The proverb says, " Out of debt out of danger," and about establishing or securing Slavery. give all and get nothing in exchange. We had the this is quite as true of nations as it is of individuals Congress has never attempted, as you aver, to "say law in our own hands. For nearly ten years we had The man who is in debt can exercise no power over what property a man moving into a Territory shall granted to the Canadas privileges of the most imor shall not own and carry with him." We desire So are nations that are in debt. Had the policy of portant kind-privileges without a continuance of no legislation on that subject. We only wish laws which she could not live and prosper; but instead of 1842 been maintained we should now be out of debt. except by due process of law. Now the slaveholders

by Congress to define and protect the rights of human beings in the Territories-their "inalienable rights to Life. Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"no matter whether their ancestors were ever stolen or not-and, in the absence of such legislation, we insist that the rights of every human being shall be de-

No one can seriously doubt that one important barrier against the legalization of Slavery in Kansas has been thrown down by the repeal of the Missouri Restriction. We trust that legalization will nevertheless he defeated; but this is by no means so sure as it seemed a year ago, and would still have been if Douglas's bill had been thrown over or purged of the obnoxious clause. In short, we think Thomas Jefferon, who first drafted a proviso excluding Slavery from U. S. Territories; John Randolph, who reported, in accordance therewith, against the petition of the rulers and people of Indiana Territory to be per-